Waynesburg Constable an Uncomfortable Witness-Says She Prompted Him to Write the Letters, but He Never Talked Marriage-The Case Not Yet Ended.

"Hen is what most everybody out in Greene county calls me," explained elderly farmer Henry Clay Sayers of Waynesburg, Pa., as he appeared on the witness stand yesterday in the \$25,000 breach of promise of marriage suit in which he is the de-fendant and Miss Idalin C. Hayes is the

It was the second day of the trial, and Justice Scott's court room would have been jammed to the limit had not the Justice issued rigid orders to the contrary. Yet with all the precautions, the room was well filled, with several women among the spec-

THE SUN of yesterday morning told in outline the story of old Mr. Sayers's three years wooing of Miss Hayes and of the burning letters he wrote to her. And all this time Mr. Sayers was a married man with a family of grown up children, and he himself a solid citizen of Waynesburg, 64 years old, the superintendent of the Greene county fair and a constable. How he met Miss Hayes at the county fair, how he called on her in Pittsburg, how he travelled with her in long "buggy rides" to the gay old boy's father's farm down in West Virginia, to Washington, to Niagara Falls and Toronto-all this came out in Miss Hayes's own testimony on Thursday and in that of her mother. She had only two other witnesses-her sister, Mrs. Charlotte Alexander, and Miss Lizzie Rodney. These two gave their testimony on the opening of court yesterday morning.

Then Mr. Sayers himself took the standa Mr. Sayers, browned and withered and wrinkled, with a weak, straggling whisker growth that seemed to leak out at random. He was dressed throughout in blackgood, substantial, if a trifle baggy clothes. Mr. Sayers is a deeply religious man. Sev-

eral times yesterday during his testimony he referred with sadness to Miss Hayes's lightness of views regarding a future life. He once characterized her as "little better than an unbeliever." He said that the inspiration back of the ardent letters he wrote her was partly concern for her spiritual That is how he partially explained such sentiments in his letters as "Last night I sighed for thee, my own dear Ma-I cried for thee. I only wish you were my own, dear, sweet girl-don't you?"

Seated almost directly in front of him as he sat in the witness chair telling of the kisses and the pious extortations and of her pursuing him with endearments was Miss Hayes, herself looking him straight in the eye for the most part, but now and then flushing scarlet and two or three times breaking quite down, weeping and sobbing.

Miss Hayes is 27 years old now and very

pretty. She was tastefully dressed in a blue street gown, relieved with touches of red on the jacket collar, and a hat with plumes that were becoming. As she sat there that were becoming. As she sat there she might have been the good looking city grandchild of the elderly coshua Whitcomo on the witness stand, with his Pennsylvania farmer drawl and his time worn,

weather beater face.
When Mr. Grr and Miss Rodney had finished their testimony yesterday morning, the counsel for the plaintiff rested their e and the defendant took the stand as his own first witness. He proved both a nervous and a garrulous one from the start. His coursel and the Court several times His coursel and the Court several times had to check the spluttering torrent of his talk. Partly, evidently, and constantly curving his hand back of his ear as an improvised sounding board, he yet talked so low that his lawyer, the Court and the court attendant were constantly prompting him to speak louder.

In response to questions he said that he was 64 years old, had been married thirty-seven years, had a wife, two sons and a daughter living; was a farmer, had been a constable and fair superintendent; that

all the banks in Pittsburg knew him; that nearly everybody in Wayne county called him "Hen."

Then he told about meeting Miss Hayes at the Greene county fair grounds in 1897, how he talked with her there until a "fellow named Parker" called out to him "Come away from there, old fellow, or I will tell your wife on you." He said also that Miss your wife on you." He said also that Miss Hayes at the hotel that evening asked him for some money to pay her fare to Pittsburg and that he gave her a dollar and a half.

Q. Did you go away when Parker said he would tell your wife? A. Yes. But I went back again, and Miss Hayes she said to me. You are an old soldier," and I said "I served three years," and she said, "I am a soldier's daughter and I like old soldiers."

Miss Hayes at the fair was making tea and demonstrating the virtues of a certain orand, and Sayers said that he had some of n it was tea and soft soap that started the friendship?" queried counsel.
"Well, yes," drawled Farmer Sayers,
"I guess it was."

"I guess it was."

Q. Was your wife on the fair grounds when you were talking with Miss Hayes? A. Yes; she and my boys were there at the time.

G. When did you see Miss Hayes next? A. A few weeks later I called on her at her mother's boarding house in Pittsburg. I got a letter from her some time after that, and she asked me to meet her some place. I met her on Fifth street in Pittsburg by accident. She asked me about the fair people and a lot of things. Then I met her again in Pittsburg and she talked about the theatre, and I asked her to go. She said she would. I got the tickets, and when I was in the parlor that evening waiting for her to get ready to go to the theatre I heard her and her mother quarrelling. Her mother said, "He is a married man," and I das said, "He is a nice old man. He is a Grand Army man and I like him." Then a little girl came into the room and said: "Ain't you a grandpa?" and I said, "Yes; I've got a little granddaughter just like you." On the way to the theatre Miss Hayes told me she was going to get out of that place. She meant her mother's.

Soon after this, the witness testified,

Miss Hayes wrote to him for money, and he sent her a ten dollar bill in a letter. Then he got two or three more letters from her and then he went to see her.

"She met me," continued the witness.

"and leaned on my shoulder and cried and said she had left her home and must see healt to demonstrating tag.

and said she had left her home and must go back to demonstrating tea.

Q.—Did she say anything about writing to her? A.—She told me to get a lot of envelopes typewritten with her address. She said she would tear up my letters. I told her I was married and that it might be best. She asked me to hang around with her for awhile. I said I didn't think it would be right. She said, 'Oh, that's all right you are an old soldier and a Mason. My father is a Grand Army man and a Mason, so that will be all right.' I refused, but she hung on and whined around so and said how nice it would be. So I consented.

In reply to the direct question Savers

In reply to the direct question Sayers swore positively that there had been no talk about marriage and that the first he heard about marriage was when he was served with the papers in this case. Then served with the papers in this case. Then Sayers told about taking Miss Hayes to Washington "because the fare was cheap and it was raining in the country and it would be nice to get in out of the rain and see the sights." Then he told about driving to his father's farm in West Virginia. Q. How did you explain Miss Hayes at the farm? A. Well, I told 'em how I had run against her and that she was a Grand Army man's daughter. She was a fine looking girl, and I was not ashamed to be going

girl, and I was not ashamed to be going around with her.

Q. Were you infatuated with Miss Hayes?

A. Well, she just worked me to it. I was just exactly infatuated. I exactly lost my head. I met her on the street in Youngstown. She said she was at her brother's, and that if he found it out there would be a fearful racket. She wanted me to take her to Kansas, and I said I didn't know. She hung on, said she always wanted to go to Kansas. She was great on pleasure-seeking. Wanted to be roaming about. Finally, I told her I would.

Then Mr. Savers told about meeting

Then Mr. Sayers told about meeting Miss Hayes in Pittsburg to take her to Kansas.

Q. Did you go with her to Kansas? A.

When I met her she said she wouldn't go unless I'd go further and take her to Colorado and marry her. Right there I quit. She reared up and carried on and I went away and left her. I was mad at her.

reared up and carried on and I went away and left her. I was mad at her.

Then he told how Miss Hayes followed him in the street and begged him to go to a hotel, and that he went and she got down on her knees to him and hugged him and kissed him, and that they made up. Then he told about her begging to go to New York to study for the stage and that he took her there and lent her \$225, taking her note for it. Then he met her again in New York at her boarding house, 229 West Twenty-third street, and was going to take her to Philadelphia. She asked to see her \$225 note and he gave it to her. She went out of the room and he did not see her or the note again. Instead, two papers were handed to him, one was a summons in this case; the other was a letter from Miss Hayes in which she told him he had deceived and misled her.

cross-examination Mr. Sayers was On cross-examination Mr. Sayers was asked how he explained a letter to Miss Hayes about a ring she wore. He said he wrote it at her dictation because she wanted to explain the ring, that he never gave the ring and never saw it.

Q. How do you explain the expressions of endearment in your letters? A. I wanted to influence her. She was pretty near an unbeliever, I wanted her to prepare for another life.

Ilfe.

Q. What did you mean when you wrote,
"I hope the day will come when we will only
be separated by death?" A. I wrote it at
her dictation to make her feel good. She
prompted me to do everything I have done.
She inspired such a feeling in me. I cannot
explain it to you. explain it to you.
Q. Did you ever kiss Miss Hayes? A. Oh, hundreds of times and she hung on me and hundreds of times and she hung on me and kissed me.
Q. How do you explain your tender sentiments toward her? A. Well, she was an ornhan with her father in California.
Q. An orphan with her father in California?
A. Yes: that's the way she spoke of it. An orphan with her father in California and her mother a grass widow keeping a boarding house in Pittshurg.
Q. You say Miss Hayes kissed you; did you return her kisses? A. Of course I did. What do you suppose I wouldn't for?
Q. Why did you kiss Miss Hayes? A. Why! Why, human nature, of course. Didn't you ever kiss a woman?
The Court—The counsel for the plaintiff is not on trial.

The Court in the course for the expressions in your explanation of the expressions in your letter that Miss Hayes prompted them, that she led you on? A. Yes. She led meon. Sheinfatuatedme. Shedestroyed my mind and almost every other part of me. Q. Your mind is all right now, isn't it? A. I don't know whether it is or not.

Mr. Savers became so confused under part of the cross-evamination that he was quite incoherent. He seemed on the verge of losing control of himself, although in response to a question he said that so far as he knew his relations with Miss Hayes had always been proper.

had always been proper.
"Well, vou certainly know," was the parting shot of the attorney.
The case goes on at 10:20 Monday morning, with three more witnesses to examine.

UNHAPPY ENCKE WANTS TO DIE. Came Here to Kill Himself When the Wid ow Threw Him Down-Saved Twice.

Adam Encke, 29 years old, of Frankforton-the-Main, Germany, who says he came to this country to find a quiet spot where he could kill himself, will be arraigned before Recorder Stanton in Hoboken this morning on a charge of violating the antisuicide law. Encke fell in love with a German widow

named Lunchen and wanted to marry her, but she wouldn't have him so he took poison. He had previously consumed. He had previously consumed a quart of champagne to steady his nerves. The combination didn't kill him, and he was

combination didn't kill him, and he was disgusted.

Encke thought the matter over and concluded to migrate to America, where he planned to end his life without interference. He arrived in Hoboken on the steamship Frederick der Grosse on Wednesday and hired a room at Meyer's Hotel. He ate a good supper, wrote some letters, turned on the gas and went to bed. A hotel employee smelled the escaping gas, broke into the German's room and had the unconscious mantaken to St. Mary's Hospital. A letter addressed to the widow Lunchen was found on a table. It contained Encke's fond farewell, expressions of undying love and a request that she have his body removed to Frankfort for burial, where she could visit his grave every day.

moved to Frankfort for burial where she could visit his grave every day.

Encke had revived sufficiently yesterday to tell the police about his unhappy love affair and his unsuccessful journey to this country in search of death. He assured a policeman that he had not given up hope of killing himself.

MORE NAVAL DOCKS NEEDED. Why the Government Cannot Build War-

ships as Cheaply as Private Concerns. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.-The annual report of W. L. Capps, chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, calls attention to the need of greater facilities for docking warships, and recommends the construction of docks at a number of navy yards, as already projected. The deficiency in suitable berthing space is also a serious drawback to the efficiency of the New York Navy Yard. Regarding the construction of the battleship at the New York Navy or the battleship at the New York Navy Yard, Chief Constructor Capps says:

"Although every possible precaution is being taken to reduce the cost of the Connecticut to the most economical basis, it can hardly be hoped that the work will be done as cheaply as when performed in private shipbuilding yards, whose rates of pay for nine hours work are in many cases less than those being paid for eight hours work at the navy yard, New York. It may also be noted that private shipyards do not pay their per diem employees for holidays or when on leave, whereas a very large proportion of the per diem employees on the Connecti-out receive pay for fifteen days leave and seven public holidays during the calendar year without any work being done in re-turn therefor."

The maximum number of men employed at the New York yard during the fiscal year was 3,048 and the minimum number 2,180. The following summary of vessels in the navy is given in the report:

Vessels fit for service, including those under repair: First class battleships, 11; second class bettleship. 11; armored cruisers. second class battleship, 1; armored cruisers, 2; armored ram, 1; sir gle turret harbor defence monitors, 4; double turret monitors, 6; protected cruisers, 18; ur protected cruisers, 3; gunboats, 12; light draft gun-boats, 8; composite gunboats, 6; training-ship (Naval Academy), sheathed, 1; special class (Dolphin, Vesuvius), 2; gunboats under 500 tons, 21; torpedo boat destroyers, 16; steel torpedo boats, 30; submarine torpedo boats, 8; wooden torpedo boat, 1; iron cruising vessels, steam, 55; wooden cruising vessels, steam, 6; wooden sailing vessels, 9; tugs, 41; auxiliary cruisers, converted yachts, 23; colliers, 16; supp converted yachts, 23; colliers, 16; sur ships and hospital ships, 14. Total, 26; Vessels under construction or authorized: First class battleships, 14; armored cruisers, 10; protected cruisers, 5; scout cruisers, 8; gunboat for Great Lakes (not begun), 1; composite gunboats, 2; steel torpedo boats, 5; training ships, 2; training brig, 1; colliers, 2; tugs, 2. Total, 47.

Vessels unfit for sea service: Wooden cruising vessels, steam, 10; wooden sailing vessels, 5. Total, 15. Grand total, 327.

Monitor Wyoming Damaged.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- A telegram was received to-day at the Navy Department from the commander of the Monitor Wyoming at Bremerton, reporting that the garing at Bremerton, reporting that the gar-board strake and several frames were in-jured in the accident at Juan de Fuca-Straits, yesterday, when the Wyoming ran aground in a dense fog. Compart-ments 68 A and 68 B were flooded, but the full extent of the injury cannot be deter-mined until the vessel is surveyed. She will be docked and repaired at Bremerton.

Foreign Ambassadors Congratulate the

President. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- Three Ambas sadors of foreign countries called on the President this morning to extend their congratulations and those of their sovereigns on the election of Mr. Roosevelt to succeed himself. They were Baron von Steraburg of Germany, M. Jusserand of France and Mayor des Planches of Italy. The President capressed his appreciation to each.

BROKERAGE CONCERN GOES UP

THE FEDERAL STOCK & GRAIN COMPANY SUSPENDS.

Seventy Branch Offices Throughout New England Closed — Boston Manager Says Bull Market Did It—Stamford Greenwich Speculators Lose.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.-The Federal Stock and Grain Company, a New York corporation capitalized at \$200,000, suspended business to-day. It has an office at 135 Broadway, New York. Its main office in this city is at 147 Milk street and it has offices in other parts of the city and in the principal cities of New England and outside of Boston, besides an extensive wire service

in the Central States and in Canada. The reason given for the suspension is the bull market. Secretary D. E. Murray said the company has fifty private wire connections, mostly in New England. The president of the company is J. C. Burger of Colorado.

The concern has seventy branch office in New England and has done a large business for some time. On Monday the concern's Worcester manager, Fred Dixon was notified by the Boston office that an additional 5 per cent. margin would be required on all stocks carried over election day. The Worcester customers would not consent to this and on Monday night the Worcester branch sus, ended payment. esterday Mr. Dixon came to Boston to consult with Secretary Murray. Last night he iad not returned to Worcester and he could not be located in Boston.

The Worces er office of the company was in the Walker Building, 405 Main s. reet, and was conducted by Fred Dixon and Frederick B. Lally. Both men have been associa ed for many years with local brokerage firms. Because of Mr. Dixon's popularity and the confidence placed in any company with which he was con-neced, the Worcester office did a good business. Local traders in Worces er were badly

caugh in the George A. Eastman faiture last month, and they have since been very cau ious. It is said the Worces er losses will be only a few hundred dollars.

From the different offices of the company throughout New England this af ermon were received a alments of the company's operations. At all of the places the offices have been closed.

"I am doing the lest I can to get money to convert the convert the convert the convert.

to carry the concern over this trouble." said Mr. Muriay to-day. "I am not sure I can secure the necessary financial aid Until I find out about this I shall do nothing. We have not assigned, but simply suspended operations pending a settlement of some sort. Our difficulties are due to the great

sort. Our difficulties are due to the great and ance in listed stocks of all kinds within the last six months. I should say we had lost in that time about \$1,000,000.

"I am the only stockholder in the company who resides in this city. We have four Boston offices and cover practically every large city in New England. We also have offices in Montreal and Albany. The claims against the company are not heavy; I should say from \$150,000 to \$200,000 altogether. This total is made up of small gether. This total is made up of small amounts and is distributed among probably 3,000 people. Our customers all did basi-3,000 people. Our customers all did business in small amounts. At present I do not know exactly what share things are in, but we will do the very b s. we can."

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 11.—Speculators in the branches of the Federal Stock and Grain Company here and in Greenwich have lest \$7,000 according to the statem. have lost \$7,000, according to the statem nt of the local manager. Others familiar with the business that the Stamford concern has been carrying on say that the losses are

has been carrying on say that the losses are much larger.

Some young speculators in Stamford have been cleaned out completely. The customers of the house included many well known men, several public officials being seen daily in the office. In Greenwich there has been a great craze for stock gambling and the office there has been crowded every day, most of the customers being clerks in the stores.

"The first intimation I had of any trouble" said S. E. Dibble, manager of the Stamford and Greenwich houses, "came this morning, when I received my daily statement from the house, but no check to cover deals closed out. I called my Stamford office by 'phone and learned that a like state of affairs existed there. About 10:20 we lost

affairs existed there. About 10:20 we lost our wire. I have not heard a word from headquarters. I can't account for the failure. All I know is that I paid out of my own pocket yesterday and the day before the sum of \$8,500 in deals that my

customers had closed out. "The thing is a puzzle to me, for I was up in Boston Tuesday and was assured that the house was as firm as the rock of Gibraltar

and that I need have no fears that it would not be able to make good.

"It may be possible that some of its backers have been a little slow about com-ing down with the money and that busi-ness will be resumed in a day or two. Most of my customers are away ahead of the game. For the past six weeks the house has done nothing but pay out profits. The heaviest losers are those who waited too long to take profits."

The Federal Stock and Grain Company is incorporated under New York law, and, according to the Copartnership Directory, has an office at 135 Broadway, the North American Trust Building. The jani-ter there said last night that he had never heard of any such concern. It has not been a tenant there recently, for its name is not in the directory of the building. It was said by men familiar with concerns of the sort that the company did no business the sort that the company did no business

THE FILIPINO AS A SOLDIER. Gen. Wade Says He Is a Pupil, but Far From Being a Graduate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- The annual re port of Major-Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Philippines division, says that within a reasonably short time the native constabulary will probably be able to maintain peace throughout the islands In the meantime he does not recommend any change in the organization of the

"The actual value of the Filipino as a regular soldier," says Gen. Wade, "is still an open question. His staying powers when brought against a force equal or superior in numbers, drill and arms; his loyalty to those who employ him, and many other questions of vital importance have not been decided. He has to some extent been a pupil of the American soldier, but is far from being a graduate."

from being a graduate."

Gen. Wade recommends that a two years tour of duty for officers and men in the Philippines would be proper, all things considered. Many who would return to the United States in fair condition with such service break down under the strain of three years service in the tropics. Regarding the post canteen Gen. Wade says:

"I commanded posts in the days of the sutler, the post trader and the canteen, and have been familiar with the workings of the prohibition law (on the reservation) which abolished the canteen. My experience shows me that the canteen was by far

ence shows me that the canteen was by far the best system of all. . Under the canteen the best system of all. Under the canteen system more men will remain in the post, keep better dressed, have more money and more self-respect. The young recruit will be less liable to become a drunkard, as he will not be brought in contact with the low dives that flourish in the near visible to the self-respect to the contact with the low dives that flourish in the near visible to the self-respect to the contact with the low dives that flourish in the near visible to the self-respect to the contact with the self-respect to cinity of military posts when prohibition rules on reservation."

Mrs. Roosevelt to Accompany the Presi-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- Mrs. Roosevelt and two of her children, Ethel and Archibald will accompany the President on the intends to make the latter part of this month.

Miss Rocsevelt has left Washington to
make several visits and is stopping at present with Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills at
Staatsburg N. Y. trip to the St. Louis expesition which he

NO TARIFF TINKERING.

The President Has No Intention of Urging Revision of the Dingley Schedules.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- That President Rocsevelt does not intend, as a result of the widespread indorsement given to him by the people on Tuesday, to attempt any new or racical policy during the coming session of Congress has already become apparent He is in hearty sympathy with the efforts to give more liberal tariff concessions to the Philippines and will doubtless have something to say on the subject in the annual message.

There has been talk that the President will call upon Congress to revise the Dingley tariff schedules. He has, however, no such intention. Between now and the assembling of the Senate and the House on Dec. 5, Mr. Roosevelt will consult the Republican Congress leaders concerning that and other subjects. As there is hardly any likelihood that ne will be urged by any considerable number of Senators and Representatives to recommend tariff revision, it may be accepted as a fact that the Fifty-eig.ith Congress will pass out of existence without being called upon to make changes in the Dingley schedules. What will be the President's policy in

regard to the tariff when the Fifty-ninth Congress, with its overwhelming Republican majority, assembles in December 1905, is a matter of future development. This should not be taken to mean that the President thinks tariff revision is necessary; on the contrary, wha ever his views may be, they are likely to be abandoned if they do not agree with those of the Congress leaders. Should it be made apparent to the President that there is a general demand for a change in the present schedules he will probably endeavor to mee the wishes of the country wi h due regard for the mainerance of satisfactory business conditions. Otherwise he will le this exceedingly delica e subject severely alone. He will adhere strictly to the declarations of the Republican national pla form of 1904 that "ra es of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public in eres-demands their alteration." Except in some of the Wes ern Sia es, the demand for ta iff revision has not been pronounced, and elsewhere no hing has developed to indica e that the people want any tariff tinkering.

Even if the President were of the opinion hat there was ne essi y for an overhauling of customs duties, he would not ask Congress to a tempt the important work of revision in the scant three months lef for the present national legislature to comple e its work Too many routine matters requiring immediate attention must be disposed of before March 4, 1905. The appropriation bills must be passed and the work connected with their preparation and considera ion is sufficient to keep both houses busy for the entire session

SECRETARY TAFT'S PLANS.

He Will Visit New Orleans Before Salling for Panama.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- Secretary Taft has arranged to leave Washington on the evening of Nov. 18 for New Orleans, which he has never visited. He will probably be invited to make a speech there about the Paname Caral and its relation to the commerce of the Gulf. He will sail thence on the Dolphin for Persacola, where the cruiser Columbia will be in waiting to corvey him to Parama. The party will sail on Nov. 22 for Parama. The Dolphic will also go to Parama, carrying Rear Admirel Walker and several other members of the

water and several other memoers of the onel commission.

The Navy D partment received word to-day that the columbia, which ran agrou d last evening while entering Pensacola Harbor, was fleated to-day without injury. She will remain at Pensacola to await Secretary Taft and party, the plans to sail from New Orleans for Panama have a barron abandered. The resty will be ing been abandoned. The party will be absent about three weeks.

President Has Prominent Labor Leaders Also as His Guests. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.-The President again entertained at dinner to-night in honor of the Right Hon. John Morley of England. Among the guests were several representatives of organized labor. The guests were Secretary of the Navy Morton.

ommissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Corporations James R. Gartield, Commissioner of Immigration Frank P. Sargent, the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, the Rev. A. P. Doyle, J. J. Hannahan of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, P. H. Morrissey of the Order of Railway Trainmen, Warren S. Stone of the Order of Railway Conductors and his predecessor, E. E. Clark; J. B. Reynolds, formerly a University Settlement worker in New York; H. R. Fuller and J. B. Bishop of New York.

Col. Symons Gives a Dinner.

WASHINGTON Nov. 11.-Col. Symons, former Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds and Mrs. Symons entertained at dinner this evening at their home on Lafayette Square. The guests included Gen and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Riggs and Mr. and Mrs. Marreau Chatard.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. - The following assignments have been made of army officers recently promoted:
Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Mason, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Major David C. Shanks, Fourth Infantry; Major William H. Allaire, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Capt. James D. Taylor, Jr., Eighteenth Infantry; First Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, Twenty-sixth Infantry; First Lieut. Alexander M. Hall, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

These navy orders were issued: Lieut. L. A. Bostwick, to Naval War College. Lieut. L. A. Kaiser, to Bureau of Equipment

> POSTUM CEREAL BY PROXY

I suffered from nervousness and headache until one day about a year ago it suddenly occurred to me what a great coffee drinker I was and I thought may be this might have something to do with my trouble, so I shifted to tea for awhile but was not better, if anything worse.

What the Baby Needed.

"At that time I had a baby four months old that we had to feed on the bottle, until an old lady friend told me to try Postum Food Coffee. Three months ago I commenced using Postum, leaving off the tea and coffee, and not only have my headaches and nervous troubles entirely disappeared but since then I have been giving elenty of nurse for my baby and have a arge, healthy child now.

"I have no deisre to drink anything but Postum and know it has benefited my children, and I hope all who have children will try Postum and find out for them-selves what a really wonderful food drink it is." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Creek, Mich.

Both tea and coffee contain quantities of a poisonous drug called Caffeine that directly affects the heart, kidneys, stomach and nerves. Postum is made from cereals only, scientifically blended to get the coffee flavor. Ten days' trial of Postum in place of tea or coffee will show a health place of tea or coffee will show a health of the coffee wi secret worth more than a gold mine "here's Get the book, 'The Road to Wellville,"

TIFFANY & CO.

Dealers in Artistic Merchandise

Holiday Presents

Marble clock sets, bronze statuettes and groups at special prices, in anticipation of removal.

Union Square New York

PHILIPPINE TARIFF CHANGES

SECRETARY TAFT FAVORS FREE TRADE WITH THE ISLANDS.

He Will Recommend a Reduction on Sugar and Tobacco to Not More Than 50 Per Cent. of Dingley Rates and Removal of Tariff on All Other Imports

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- The proposed changes in the tariff of the Philippine Islands were discussed at the regular meeting of the Cabinet this morning, the session being attended by nearly all the members. Secretary Taft explained why he thought, the readjustment of the tariff in the islands should be left solely to the members of the Philippine Commission. The needs of the islands are better known to them, and Mr. Taft is in favor of giving the commission a free hand in the matter. This cannot be done without the express authority of Congress, and it is a serious question whether the House will be willing to delegate any of its rights in matters affecting the revenues, even of the insular possessions of the country.

It was generally agreed by the President and the members of the Cabinet this myrning that Secretary Taft's view is the right one and the President will have something to say on this subject in his coming message to Congress.

In his forthcoming report Secretary Taft will make urgent recommendation to Congress that the tariff on imports from the Philippines be reduced. He favors entire free trade between the islands and the mainland, but in view of the fact that the mainland, but in view of the fact that this probably cannot be attained for some years he will recommend a reduction on sugar and tobacco tariffs to not more than 50 per cent of the Dingley tariff rates and a removal of the tariff on all other imports from the islands. Secretary Taft will also recommend that the Philippines Government be empowered to revise the tariff of the islands in accordance with the changes suggested recently.

in the last Congress a bill to reduce the tariff on Philippine imports to 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates passed the House, and was sent to the Senate. The Senate committee offered amendments fixing the rates on these rates on tobacco and sugar at 50 per cent. rates on tobacco and sugar at 50 per cent, of the Dingley rates, and removing the tariff entirely on other imports from the islands. This bill was favored by a large majority in both branches of Congress, and would doubtless have passed had it not been for the congestion of business in the closing days due to the debate on the Statehood bill. It is now believed that Congress will look favorably upon a renewal of the proposition at the coming session.

proposition at the coming session.

The strong opposition to ent The strong opposition to entire free trade between the islands and the mainland comes from the sugar and tobacco interests, which fear the competition of the Philippines. The Secretary of War and the Bureau of Insular Affairs regard this fear as groundless in view of the fact that the United States must in any event import approximately 1,000,000 tons of sugar in excess of the amount furnished by Cuba and American possessions, and that Philippine tobacco is of such a peculiar

quality that it will not supplant the Cuban or American leaf.

It is pointed out at the War Department that on July 1, 1906, trade between the Philippines and the United States will be restricted by law to American bottoms. This, while beneficial to the merchant marine, will result in increased freight rates, at least until more American shipping enters the field, and even if there were ab solute free trade between the continen and the islands, the benefit to importers would be offset by the increased carrying charges. A reduction in the tariff on the principal products of the Philippines is principal products of the Frinippines is therefore, in the opinion of Secretary Taft, not only desirable, but a matter of justice to the traders with the islands, who will be compelled to confine their business to

American ships.

The only discrimmination in favor of the United States in its trade with the Philippines is the rebate of \$7 per ton allowed on direct shipments of hemp. This rebate is made by the Philippines Government and the cost is borne by the insular government and not by the United States. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, the loss to the Philippine treasury through this rebate was about \$400,000, with corresponding benefit to American hemp importers. It United States in its trade with the Philipbenefit to American hemp importers. It is understood that the rebate for the fiscal ar ending June 30, 1904, will amount to

It is now reported that Great Britain It is now reported that Great Britain France and Canada have arranged to pay bounties to Fhilippine hemp importers in those countries, amounting to \$7 per ton, thus offsetting the advantage enjoyed by American importers. A radical change is therefore to be expected in the hemp business which will probably return to its old lines, with the possessors of the market at Liverpool instead of New York. While the American importers enjoyed the exclusive \$7 per ton rebate they revolutionized the hemp trade, diverting the bulk of the the hemp trade, diverting the bulk of the shipments from Liverpool to the United States. Direct shipments of hemp to the United States have already fallen off as a result of the encouragement offered by foreign countries to their own importers.

ENTERTAINMENT AT FORT MYER. Wamen's Army and Navy League Give One in Aid of Clubs for Enlisted Men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- Many of Washington's fashionable people drove out to Fort Myer, Va., this afternoon to attend an entertainment of the Women's Army and Navy League in aid of clubs for enlisted men. A drill was given by crack listed men. A drill was given by crack troops of the Seventh and Fifteenth cavalry regiments. Miss Shaw, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy; Miss Chaffee, daughter of the Lieutenant-General of the Army, and others whose fathers are prominent took part in a vaude-ville performance. The hostesses included Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Schley, Mrs. Sampson and Mrs. Lamberton. Miss Ethel Roose-velt and Miss Edith Taft sold flowers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- The despatch boat Dolphin and supply ship Culgoa have arrived at Tompkinsville from New York, the torpedo boat Stewart at Sewall Point from Norfolk, the monitor Wyoming at Bremerton, the cruiser Prairie at New-port News; the gunboat Yankton at New-port and the cruiser Columbia at Pensa-

The collier Lebanon has sailed from Newport for Lambert's Point

BEST& C

Underwear & Hosiery For Children.

Like everything else pertaining to children's wear, a specialty here. We carry the largest assortment and offer the greatest variety for choice. Every desirable make, weight, style, texture and size.

Hosiery.

Cotton, Lisle Thread, Silk and Light Weight Wool,

> Sox, 3-4 and Long Hose, Black, White and Colors.

Underwear. Gauze, Gossamer and Super-weights, in Lerino, White and Natural Wool.

> Combination Suits, Silk and Wool Underwear,

Ribbed Underwear.

60-62 West 23d Street.

HAT you will be principally concerned to know this crisp morning is just where you can get any kind and every kind of OVERCOAT, tailored so you can put one right on and wear it home.

It's here—and there's a big stock of high-class garments to select from.

If you choose to say it was made to order, no one will be able to contradict you.

Paddocks certainly seem to have the call. Prices \$15 to \$60

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

"Easy to return, too."



Home Telephone Service

Available at any minute of the day or night.

Residence Rates in Manhattan From \$4.00 a Month. Call 9010 Cortlandt (Free of Charge), for full intermation. Gentraal Department, NEW YORK TELEPHONE OO. 18 Day Street.

HOW WE DID WORK!—LOU PAYN

And It's "a Normally Democratic County," Says Deacon Payn-But Mckinley Carried the County Twice by Pluralities

Way Into Four Figures-Black, Too. Deacon Louis F. Payn, Republican leader of Columbia county, turned up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday in a merry mood He frowned, however, when a clipping from the Evening Post of the night before was thrust at him. The clipping told of the

vote in Columbia county and said: Both Roosevelt and Higgins were evidently followers. In a county where McKinley got 1,525 plurality and Odell 1,348 in 1900, and where the Governor got 1,335 two Years ago. President Roosevelt got a beggarly 753 pluraiity on Tuesday last; Higgins got only 509 over Herrick

"What rot that is," exclaimed De acon Payn, crumpling the clipping in his fist. The fact is I and my friends stood by the President loyally, and he ran mighty well in Columbia county. That county is normally Democratic by a few hundred votes. We carried it for Roosevelt by 753. continued Mr. Pavn.

"You will remember that for twenty years I fought Roosevelt. As recently as the national convention I publicly declared against his nomination. But later I visited the President at the White House, After that visit I went back to Columbia county and told my friends that they must support Roosevelt. It came hard for them at first, when you think that for years and years they had been educated against the man. But I went personally into every election district and saw little groups of my friends everywhere, told them that they must support Roosevek for the sake of my reputation. That work counted. Anybody who says we didn't do our duty is a liar.

Deacon Payn was asked about the Higgins vote in Columbia county and replied: "Well, we had a hard fight, and in that connection let me tell you from my long experience that candidates are more often hurt by their fool friends than by their enemies. There is a man on the Republi-can State committee by the name of—let

CONSIDERING what we put into a suit, the satisfaction its wearer gets out of it is inevitable. We've been forty-eight years accumulating our most valuable asset - our reputation - and we shall never hazard its injury by using so much as a button or a thread of inferior qual-

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

me see-Betts. He owns a newspaper in Lyons. One of the first things he did was to print a foolish yarn to show up Hig-

Lyons. One of the first things he did was to print a foolish yarn to show up fliggins's independence. He raked up all the things Higgins had ever done in the Senate contrary to the wishes of the organization—and one of those things was Higgins's vote against confirming me as Superintendent of Insurance. He printed that stuff. He said that Higgins straightened up manfully and refused to vote for me.

"Of all the foolish talk in the campaign." added Mr. Pavn. "that stuff about flow Higgins would break loose from Odell was the worst. The trouble was a lot of weak-kneed Republicans were scared by that fake issue of Odellism. When I first heard the talk about Higgins showing his independence of Odell I came right down here and raised the deuce. In Columbia county we took the ground that the more Higgins heeded Odell the better it would be for him.

"We welcomed the issue of Odellism. We plastered the county with great big posters showing with Odellism had done

"We welcomed the issue of Odellism. We plastered the county with great big posters showing what Odellism had done for the good of the locality and the State. We put them up on the fences, along the highways, on barn doors, under sheds, in blacksmith shops—everywhere."

Deacon Payn said that Governor-Chairman Odell didn't want to be United States Senator to succeed Mr. Depew and that "anybody who says that Frank Black wants it is a liar."

it is a liar."

According to the Tribune Almanac
McKinley beat Bryan in Columbia county
n 1896 by 2,281 and again in 1900 McKinley ran ahead of Bryan in the county by

1,537.

According to the Tribune Almanac Morton carried the county for Governor in 1894 by 675, while Black, Mr. Payn's nominee for Governor in 1896, beat in that year Porter, his Democratic adversary, in the county by 1,941 votes, while in 1898 Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for Governor, only defeated Augustus Van Wyck in Columbia county by 272.

Deacon Payn therefore must have been in error when he said that Columbia county "is normally Democratio by a few hundred votes."

EVERY HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING TRUNK QUENT TO CONTAIN A BOTTLE OF

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' A Simple Remedy for Preventing and Curing by Natural Means



All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse. Influenza, Throat Affections, and

Fevers of all kinds. ENG'S 'FRUIT SALT' IS, In fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE. CAUTION.—See enpruis marked ENO'S A FRUIT SALT. Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Propaged only by J.C.BRO, Ltd., 'PRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENG'S Patent. "polesale of Messrs. E. Fouerra & Co., 26, 28, and 30, North William Street, New York.